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CHAPTER 08

Web Development with HTML, CSS & JavaScript

HTML5

CSS3

JavaScript

85 Solved MCQs

Highlighted answers · Detailed explanations

Topic-wise practice in 6 parts

9th Class

Computer Science & Entrepreneurship

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Part 1: Fundamentals of Web Development

Q1 What is the primary role of HTML in web development?

A Making the website interactive

B Styling the visual appearance

C Structuring the content and skeleton of the page ✓

D Managing databases on the server

Explanation: Think of a website like a human body. HTML provides the skeleton and structure. It defines where the headings, paragraphs, images, and links go, forming the core foundation of any web page.

Q2 Which technology is responsible for making a website look visually appealing by handling colors, fonts, and layouts?

A JavaScript

B **CSS** ✓

C PHP

D HTML

Explanation: CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is the "skin and clothing" of a website. While HTML builds the structure, CSS decorates it by controlling colors, fonts, spacing, and overall visual layout.

Q3 What is the main purpose of JavaScript in web development?

- A Storing user data
- B Creating the basic structure of the webpage
- C Adding interactivity, animations, and dynamic behavior ✓**
- D Hosting the website on a server

Explanation: JavaScript acts as the "brain" of the webpage. It allows the website to react to user actions, such as clicking a button, submitting a form, or hovering over an image, making the page engaging and dynamic.

Q4 Who created the first website in 1991?

- A Brendan Eich
- B Bill Gates
- C Tim Berners-Lee ✓**
- D Sabeer Bhatia

Explanation: Tim Berners-Lee is a pioneer of the World Wide Web. He created the very first website in 1991, which was a simple page containing information about the WWW project itself.

Q5 Hotmail, one of the first web-based email services, was created by Sabeer Bhatia and Jack Smith. Which tech giant later acquired it?

A Google

B Apple

C Microsoft



D Yahoo

Explanation: Sabeer Bhatia and Jack Smith developed Hotmail while at Stanford University. It was later acquired by Microsoft for \$400 million, showing the immense entrepreneurial potential of web development.

Q6 Which of the following is considered a Back-end programming language?

A HTML

B CSS

C JavaScript

D **Python** ✓

Explanation: Back-end development manages the behind-the-scenes logic, servers, and databases. Languages like Python, PHP, and Ruby are used for this server-side processing, whereas HTML, CSS, and JS are front-end technologies.

Q7 What does a Full-Stack Developer do?

- A** Only designs the user interface
- B** Only manages the database
- C** **Handles both front-end (UI) and back-end (server/database) development** ✓
- D** Only tests the website for bugs

Explanation: A full-stack developer is versatile. They can build the visual parts of a website (front-end) as well as the server architecture, databases, and application logic (back-end).

Q8 Which of the following is NOT a primary reason to learn web development mentioned in the text?

- A** Digital Literacy
- B** Career Opportunities
- C** **Automotive Engineering** ✓
- D** Creativity and Entrepreneurship

Explanation: Web development promotes digital literacy, opens up diverse career paths, enhances problem-solving skills, fosters creativity (like building portfolios), and enables entrepreneurship. It is unrelated to automotive engineering.

Q9 Which component stores and manages data like user information and product details in a web application?

A Web Server

B **Database** ✓

C HTML

D Web Browser

Explanation: Databases are essential for storing persistent data. When you log into a website or view a product, that information is being retrieved from a database on the back-end.

Q10 What is the standard language used to create the building blocks of a webpage?

A Python

B JavaScript

C CSS

D **HTML** ✓

Explanation: HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard markup language used to create the structure of web pages. It is the absolute starting point for any web developer.

Part 2: HTML History, Setup, and Basic Structure

Q11 In what year was HTML 1.0 introduced, and by whom?

A 1991, Tim Berners-Lee ✓

B 1995, Brendan Eich

C 2014, W3C

D 1997, Microsoft

Explanation: HTML 1.0 was the very first version of the language, created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. It was simple, containing basic features to create text and links.

Q12 Which version of HTML introduced support for multimedia elements like images and videos, and was released in 1997?

A HTML 2.0

B HTML 3.2

C **HTML 4.0** ✓

D HTML5

Explanation: HTML 4.0, released in 1997, brought major improvements, including the ability to embed multimedia elements like images and videos, making web pages much richer.

Q13 When was the latest version, HTML5, released?

A 2000

B 2005

C **2014** ✓

D 2020

Explanation: HTML5 was released in 2014 and is the current standard. It introduced new elements for better multimedia support, graphics, and interactive web pages.

Q14 Which of the following is a popular text editor used for writing HTML code?

A Google Chrome

B Mozilla Firefox

C Microsoft Edge

D Visual Studio Code



Explanation: Visual Studio Code (VS Code) is a widely used text editor for coding. Chrome, Firefox, and Edge are web browsers, not text editors.

Q15 Which extension must be added to a file name to ensure it is recognized as a web page?

A .txt

B .docx

C .html



D .exe

Explanation: Saving a file with the .html extension tells the computer and the web browser that the file contains HTML code. Without it, the browser will not render it as a webpage.

Q16 What is the purpose of the `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration?

A It creates a heading

B It tells the browser that this is an HTML5 document ✓

C It links a CSS file

D It creates a paragraph

Explanation: `<!DOCTYPE html>` is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in. It ensures the browser renders the page correctly according to HTML5 standards.

Q17 Which HTML tag is considered the root element that contains all other elements on the page?

A `<body>`

B `<head>`

C `<html>` ✓

D `<title>`

Explanation: The `<html>` tag is the root element. Every other tag, including `<head>` and `<body>`, must be nested inside this root element.

Q18 Where do you place the `<title>` tag in an HTML document?

A Inside the `<body>` tag

B Inside the `<head>` tag ✓

C Inside the `<h1>` tag

D Inside the `<footer>` tag

Explanation: The `<title>` tag is placed inside the `<head>` section. It does not appear in the main content area but appears in the browser's tab or title bar.

Q19 Which section of the HTML document contains the actual content that users see in the browser?

A `<head>`

B `<title>`

C `<body>` ✓

D `<meta>`

Explanation: The `<body>` tag contains all the visible content of a web page, such as headings, paragraphs, images, and links. The `<head>` contains meta-information.

Q20 Which of the following is an example of an unpaired (self-closing) tag?

A `<p>`

B `<h1>`

C `<img>` ✓

D `<div>`

Explanation: Unpaired tags, also known as self-closing tags, do not have a closing tag (like `<img>` or `<br>`). Paired tags, like `<p>`, `<h1>`, and `<div>`, require opening and closing tags.

Q21 Which tag defines the largest heading in HTML?

A `<h6>`

B `<h1>` ✓

C `<head>`

D `<heading>`

Explanation: HTML headings range from `<h1>` (largest and most important) to `<h6>` (smallest). `<h1>` is typically used for the main title of a page.

Q22 Why is proper use of heading tags important for SEO (Search Engine Optimization)?

A It makes the page load faster

B It helps search engines understand the structure and main topics of the page ✓

C It automatically creates a database

D It encrypts the website

Explanation: Search engines like Google use headings to understand the hierarchy and main points of your content. Proper heading structure helps your page rank higher in search results.

Q23 Which tag is used to create a paragraph in HTML?

A `<para>`

B `<p>` ✓

C `<text>`

D `<pg>`

Explanation: The `<p>` tag is used to define a paragraph. Browsers automatically add some space (margin) above and below paragraphs to separate them.

Q24 How do you create a link to another webpage in HTML?

A `<link href="url">Link text</link>`

B `<a href="url">Link text</a>` ✓

C `<href="url">Link text</href>`

D `<url>Link text</url>`

Explanation: The anchor tag `<a>` combined with the **href** attribute is used to create hyperlinks. The **href** specifies the destination URL.

Q25 Which attribute in the `<img>` tag provides alternative text for an image if it fails to load?

A `src`

B `title`

C `alt` ✓

D `link`

Explanation: The **alt** attribute stands for "alternative text". It is crucial for accessibility (screen readers) and displays text if the image file is broken or missing.

Q26 Which tag is used to create a numbered (ordered) list?

A `<ul>`

B `<ol>` ✓

C `<li>`

D `<list>`

Explanation: `<ol>` stands for Ordered List and creates a list with numbers or letters. `<ul>` creates an unordered list with bullets, and `<li>` defines individual list items.

Q27 In an HTML table, which tag defines a table header cell?

A `<td>`

B `<tr>`

C `<th>` ✓

D `<thead>`

Explanation: `<th>` stands for Table Header. It is used to define header cells, which are typically bold and centered by default. `<td>` is used for standard data cells.

Q28 What is the correct syntax for an HTML comment?

A `// This is a comment`

B `/* This is a comment */`

C `<!-- This is a comment -->` ✓

D `# This is a comment`

Explanation: HTML comments start with `<!--` and end with `-->`. Anything inside these markers is ignored by the browser and is used to leave notes or explanations in the code.

Q29 Which HTML tag is used to create a line break?

A `<lb>`

B `<break>`

C `<br>` ✓

D `<newline>`

Explanation: The `<br>` tag is a self-closing tag used to insert a single line break. It is useful for writing addresses or poems without starting a new paragraph.

Q30 Which tag is used to define a section in an HTML document, often used for grouping content together?

A `<div>`

B `<span>`

C `<section>`

D Both A and C



Explanation: Both `<div>` (division) and `<section>` are used to group content. `<div>` is a generic block-level container, while `<section>` is a semantic tag used for thematic grouping of content.

Part 3: CSS Styling and Layouts

Q31 What does CSS stand for?

- A Computer Styled Sections
- B Cascading Style Sheets** ✓
- C Creative Style System
- D Central Styling Software

Explanation: CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is the language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML.

Q32 What is the correct CSS syntax to change the color of all `<h1>` elements to red?

- A `h1 { color: red; }`** ✓
- B `h1 { red: color; }`
- C `color: red; h1`
- D `<h1 style="color: red">`

Explanation: A CSS rule consists of a selector (**h1**), a property (**color**), and a value (**red**), enclosed in curly braces. The property and value are separated by a colon.

Q33 Which method of applying CSS involves adding styles directly to an HTML element using the **style** attribute?

A Internal CSS

B External CSS

C **Inline CSS** ✓

D Global CSS

Explanation: Inline CSS is applied directly within the HTML tag using the **style** attribute (e.g., **<h1 style="color:blue;">**). While quick, it clutters the HTML and is hard to maintain.

Q34 Which is the most efficient method for applying CSS to a large website with many pages?

A Inline CSS

B Internal CSS

C External CSS ✓

D Direct CSS

Explanation: External CSS involves linking a separate **.css** file to the HTML document. This keeps the HTML clean and allows developers to update the style of an entire website by editing just one file.

Q35 Where is the **<style>** tag placed for Internal CSS?

A Inside the **<body>** tag

B Inside the **<head>** tag ✓

C Inside the **<footer>** tag

D At the end of the HTML file

Explanation: Internal CSS is written inside the **<style>** tag, which is placed within the **<head>** section of the HTML document. It affects only that specific page.

Q36 Which CSS property is used to change the background color of a webpage?

A color

B bg-color

C background-color ✓

D page-color

Explanation: The **background-color** property sets the background color of an element. For example, **body { background-color: blue; }** will make the entire page blue.

Q37 Which CSS property is used to set the size of the text?

A text-size

B font-size ✓

C text-style

D font-height

Explanation: The **font-size** property controls how large the text appears. It can be set in pixels (px), ems, rems, or percentages.

Q38 In CSS, what is the difference between Margin and Padding?

A Margin creates space inside the border, Padding creates space outside

B **Margin creates space outside the border, Padding creates space inside** ✓

C They are exactly the same

D Margin is for text, Padding is for images

Explanation: Margin is the space outside an element's border, pushing other elements away. Padding is the space inside the border, pushing the content away from the border.

Q39 Which CSS layout module is excellent for creating complex, two-dimensional layouts with rows and columns?

A CSS Flexbox

B **CSS Grid** ✓

C CSS Positioning

D CSS Tables

Explanation: CSS Grid is a powerful two-dimensional layout system. It allows developers to arrange items into rows and columns simultaneously, making complex layouts much easier to build.

Q40 Which CSS Flexbox property is used to align items horizontally along the main axis?

A `align-items`

B `justify-content` ✓

C `flex-direction`

D `text-align`

Explanation: In Flexbox, `justify-content` controls how items are distributed along the main axis (usually horizontally). Common values include `center`, `space-between`, and `space-around`.

Q41 What does `position: absolute;` do in CSS?

A Positions an element relative to its normal position

B Positions an element relative to the nearest positioned ancestor ✓

C Positions an element fixed to the browser window

D Centers an element automatically

Explanation: `position: absolute;` removes the element from the normal document flow and positions it relative to its closest positioned ancestor (or the document body if none exists).

Q42 Which CSS property is used to change the font of a text?

A `font-style`

B `font-family` ✓

C `text-font`

D `font-weight`

Explanation: The `font-family` property specifies the font for an element (e.g., Arial, Times New Roman). It is good practice to provide fallback fonts.

Q43 What CSS property would you use to make text bold?

A `font-style: bold;`

B `text-weight: bold;`

C `font-weight: bold;` ✓

D `text-style: bold;`

Explanation: The `font-weight` property sets how thick or thin characters in text should be. `bold` or numeric values like `700` are used to make text bold.

Q44 Which CSS property controls the repetition of a background image?

A `background-img`

B `background-repeat` ✓

C `background-size`

D `background-position`

Explanation: The `background-repeat` property determines if and how a background image is repeated. Values include `repeat`, `no-repeat`, `repeat-x`, and `repeat-y`.

Q45 What does the CSS property `background-size: cover;` do?

A Repeats the image across the page

B Stretches the image to cover the entire container, potentially cropping it ✓

C Centers the image on the page

D Makes the image transparent

Explanation: `background-size: cover;` scales the background image to be as large as possible so that the background area is completely covered, even if it has to crop parts of the image.

Part 4: CSS Animations and Transitions

Q46 In CSS, which rule is used to define the intermediate steps of an animation?

A `@keyframes` ✓

B `@animation`

C `@transition`

D `@steps`

Explanation: The `@keyframes` rule is used to define the animation sequence. It specifies the styles the element will have at certain times during the animation (e.g., **from** and **to** or percentages).

Q47 Which CSS property is used to apply a defined animation to an element?

- A** `animation-name` ✓
- B** `animation-duration`
- C** `animation-apply`
- D** `transition-name`

Explanation: The `animation-name` property specifies the name of the `@keyframes` rule that should be applied to the element. It is often used alongside `animation-duration`.

Q48 What does `animation-iteration-count: infinite;` mean?

- A** The animation will run only once
- B** The animation will run twice
- C** The animation will repeat forever ✓
- D** The animation will stop after 10 seconds

Explanation: The `animation-iteration-count` property determines how many times an animation cycle should be played. Setting it to `infinite` makes the animation loop endlessly.

Q49 Which CSS property is used to create a smooth change between two states, such as when hovering over a button?

A animation

B transition ✓

C transform

D translate

Explanation: Transitions allow changes in CSS properties (like color or width) to occur smoothly over a specified duration, rather than happening instantly.

Q50 In a CSS transition, what does the **hover** pseudo-class represent?

A When the element is clicked

B When the mouse pointer is over the element ✓

C When the element is focused

D When the page loads

Explanation: The **:hover** pseudo-class is used to select elements when a user's mouse pointer hovers over them. It is commonly used to trigger transitions or visual changes.

Q51 Which CSS timing function causes an animation to progress at a constant speed?

- A **ease-in**
- B **ease-out**
- C **linear** ✓
- D **ease-in-out**

Explanation: The **linear** timing function makes the animation progress at the same speed from start to finish. Other functions like **ease-in** start slow and speed up.

Q52 What is the primary benefit of using CSS animations and transitions on a website?

- A They make the website load faster
- B They improve database security
- C **They make the web page more engaging and visually appealing** ✓
- D They automatically create a mobile app version

Explanation: Animations and transitions add movement and visual interest to a webpage, making the user experience more dynamic, enjoyable, and modern.

Q53

Which property is essential to define how long an animation or transition will take?

A **animation-delay**

B **animation-duration** ✓

C **animation-name**

D **animation-timing**

Explanation: The **animation-duration** property specifies how long an animation takes to complete one cycle (e.g., **4s** for 4 seconds). Without it, the animation won't play.

Q54 If an animation is defined with **from { background-color: red; }** to **{ background-color: yellow; }**, what will happen?

- A** The background will stay red
- B** The background will instantly turn yellow
- C** The background will gradually change from red to yellow ✓
- D** The background will turn blue

Explanation: The **@keyframes** rule defines the start (**from**) and end (**to**) states. The browser automatically interpolates the values between these states, creating a smooth color transition.

Q55 What is the purpose of the **animation-timing-function** property?

- A** To control the speed curve of the animation ✓
- B** To set the total duration of the animation
- C** To define the number of repetitions
- D** To pause the animation

Explanation: The **animation-timing-function** property defines how the animation progresses over time (e.g., **ease**, **linear**, **ease-in-out**), affecting the acceleration and deceleration of the animation.

Part 5: JavaScript Fundamentals

Q56 Who created JavaScript in 1995?

- A** Tim Berners-Lee
- B** **Brendan Eich** ✓
- C** James Gosling
- D** Mark Zuckerberg

Explanation: Brendan Eich created JavaScript in just 10 days in 1995. It was originally developed to add interactivity to web pages in Netscape Navigator.

Q57 What was JavaScript originally named before it was called JavaScript?

A Java

B TypeScript

C Mocha ✓

D Script

Explanation: JavaScript was initially named Mocha, then renamed to LiveScript, and finally to JavaScript. The name "JavaScript" was a marketing tactic to capitalize on the popularity of Java at the time.

Q58 Which HTML tag is used to embed JavaScript code directly into an HTML document?

A `<js>`

B `<script>` ✓

C `<javascript>`

D `<code>`

Explanation: The `<script>` tag is used to embed client-side JavaScript code within an HTML document. It can be placed in the `<head>` or `<body>`.

Q59 What is the correct JavaScript syntax to display an alert box with the message "Hello"?

A `msg("Hello");`

B `alert("Hello");` ✓

C `console.log("Hello");`

D `prompt("Hello");`

Explanation: The **alert()** function is a built-in JavaScript function that displays a pop-up dialog box with a specified message and an OK button.

Q60 Which keyword is used to declare a variable in JavaScript?

A `int`

B `string`

C `var` ✓

D `declare`

Explanation: Variables in JavaScript can be declared using **var**, **let**, or **const**. **var** was the original keyword used to declare variables in JavaScript.

Q61 What data type is the value **"Hello, World!"** in JavaScript?

A Number

B Boolean

C String ✓

D Array

Explanation: Strings are sequences of characters used to represent text. They must be enclosed in single or double quotes.

Q62 Which of the following is a Boolean value in JavaScript?

A 15

B "true"

C true ✓

D [1, 2, 3]

Explanation: Boolean represents only two values: **true** or **false**. These are written without quotes. **"true"** with quotes is a string.

Q63 How do you store multiple values in a single variable in JavaScript?

- A Using a String
- B Using an Array** ✓
- C Using a Boolean
- D Using a Function

Explanation: An array is a special variable that can hold more than one value at a time (e.g., **var scores = [90, 85, 88];**). Values are accessed by their index number.

Q64 What is a function in JavaScript?

- A A variable that stores text
- B A reusable block of code designed to perform a specific task** ✓
- C A type of database
- D A CSS styling rule

Explanation: Functions are like mini-programs. They allow you to write code once and reuse it whenever needed, making your code cleaner and more efficient.

Q65 How do you call (execute) a JavaScript function named **greet**?

A `call greet();`

B `greet();` ✓

C `run greet;`

D `function greet();`

Explanation: To execute a function, you write its name followed by parentheses `()`. This tells the browser to run the code inside that function.

Q66 What are the placeholders for values that you pass to a function called?

A Variables

B Arguments

C **Parameters** ✓

D Strings

Explanation: Parameters are the names listed in the function definition (e.g., **a**, **b** in **function addNumbers(a, b)**). Arguments are the actual values passed to the function when it is called (e.g., **5**, **3**).

Q67 According to the text, what percentage of websites used JavaScript as of 2021?

A 50%

B 75%

C 95.2% ✓

D 100%

Explanation: JavaScript is the most popular programming language in the world, used by 95.2% of all websites as of 2021, making it an essential skill for web developers.

Q68 Which JavaScript function is used to output a message to the browser's console for debugging purposes?

A `alert()`

B `console.log()` ✓

C `print()`

D `debug()`

Explanation: `console.log()` is a powerful debugging tool. It prints messages, variables, or errors to the browser's developer console without interrupting the user's experience.

Q69 How would you declare a variable **name** and assign it the string value "Athar"?

A `var name = "Athor";`

B `var name = "Athar";` ✓

C `name = var "Athar";`

D `string name = "Athar";`

Explanation: The syntax requires the keyword **var**, followed by the variable name, an equals sign for assignment, and the value enclosed in quotes.

Q70 Which of the following is NOT a valid JavaScript data type?

A String

B Number

C Boolean

D Paragraph ✓

Explanation: JavaScript data types include String, Number, Boolean, Array, Object, Null, and Undefined. "Paragraph" is an HTML element, not a JavaScript data type.

Part 6: JavaScript Events, DOM, and Debugging

Q71 What is an "event" in the context of JavaScript and HTML?

A A CSS animation

B An action that occurs when a user interacts with a webpage ✓

C A type of database query

D A server-side script

Explanation: Events are actions triggered by the user or the browser, such as clicking a button, moving the mouse, or pressing a key. JavaScript can listen for these events and respond.

Q72 Which HTML event attribute is triggered when a user clicks on an element?

A **onmouseover**

B **onload**

C **onclick** ✓

D **onkeyup**

Explanation: The **onclick** event attribute is used to execute JavaScript code when the user clicks on an HTML element, such as a button or a link.

Q73 Which event is triggered when the mouse pointer moves over an HTML element?

A **onmouseout**

B **onmouseover** ✓

C **onclick**

D **onhover**

Explanation: The **onmouseover** event fires when the mouse pointer enters the area of an element. It is often used to create hover effects or display tooltips.

Q74 How can JavaScript access the value entered into an HTML form input field?

A `document.getValue("name")`

B `document.getElementById("name").value` ✓

C `form.getInput("name")`

D `input.value("name")`

Explanation: The `document.getElementById()` method fetches the HTML element by its ID, and the `.value` property retrieves the current text entered into that input field.

Q75 Which JavaScript method is used to change the background color of the entire page to lightblue?

A `document.body.style.backgroundColor = "lightblue";` ✓

B `document.page.color = "lightblue";`

C `body.style.background = "lightblue";`

D `window.color = "lightblue";`

Explanation: This accesses the `<body>` element through the `document` object, accesses its `style` property, and sets the `backgroundColor` to "lightblue".

Q76 What is the primary purpose of using browser developer tools?

A To write HTML code

B To debug code, inspect elements, and view console errors ✓

C To send emails

D To create databases

Explanation: Every modern browser has built-in developer tools (usually opened with F12). They allow developers to inspect HTML/CSS, debug JavaScript, monitor network activity, and view console errors.

Q77 Which of the following is a common HTML issue that developers need to debug?

- A** Broken links pointing to incorrect URLs
- B** Unmatched or improperly nested tags
- C** Typos in CSS selectors
- D** All of the above ✓

Explanation: Debugging involves finding and fixing errors. Broken links, incorrect HTML structure (unclosed tags), and CSS typos are all common issues that can break a website's layout or functionality.

Q78 Why is cross-browser testing important?

- A** To ensure the website looks and works the same on Chrome, Firefox, Edge, etc. ✓
- B** To make the website load faster on mobile
- C** To encrypt user data
- D** To automatically generate HTML code

Explanation: Different browsers may render HTML and CSS slightly differently. Cross-browser testing ensures consistency and prevents browser-specific bugs.

Q79 What is responsive design testing?

A Testing the website on different screen sizes (desktops, tablets, phones) ✓

B Testing the website's database speed

C Testing the website's security

D Testing the website's JavaScript functions

Explanation: Responsive design ensures a website adapts to different screen sizes. Testing this involves using the browser's responsive mode to simulate various devices.

Q80 According to the text, what is one of the best ways to get feedback on a new website?

A Asking friends or family to use the webpage and provide feedback ✓

B Posting the code on social media

C Running a virus scan

D Changing the background color

Explanation: User testing is invaluable. Friends and family can act as real users and may find bugs or usability issues that the developer missed.

Q81 What does the **onload** event do?

A Triggers when a page or an image has finished loading ✓

B Triggers when a user clicks a button

C Triggers when the mouse moves

D Triggers when a key is released

Explanation: The **onload** event is used to execute JavaScript code only after the entire page or a specific resource (like an image) has fully loaded, preventing errors from accessing elements that aren't ready yet.

Q82 Which of the following is a best practice when naming JavaScript functions?

A Use short, cryptic names like **f1()**

B Use descriptive names like **showMessage()** ✓

C Use numbers only

D Use spaces in the name

Explanation: Descriptive names make code self-documenting and easier to understand. **showMessage()** clearly indicates what the function does, whereas **f1()** does not.

Q83 If you want to run a block of JavaScript code only when a specific button is clicked, which event handler should you use?

A `onmouseover`

B `onclick` ✓

C `onload`

D `onkeyup`

Explanation: The `onclick` event handler is specifically designed to trigger a function or code block when the user clicks on an element, such as a button.

Q84 What does the `prompt()` function do in JavaScript?

A Displays a warning message

B Displays a dialog box that asks the user for input ✓

C Logs a message to the console

D Changes the background color

Explanation: The `prompt()` function displays a dialog box that prompts the user for input. It returns the text entered by the user, or `null` if they cancel.

Q85 Which of the following is NOT a step in the web development process described in the text?

- A** Developing and testing
- B** Debugging static web pages
- C** Organizing images and text effectively

D **Selling the website to a database company** ✓

Explanation: The web development process includes planning, designing, coding (HTML, CSS, JS), organizing content, testing, debugging, and deploying. Selling the website to a database company is not a standard development step.



Well Done!

You have completed all 85 MCQs of Chapter 08

What You Practised

- 1 Fundamentals of Web Development
- 2 HTML History, Setup & Basic Structure
- 3 CSS Styling and Layouts
- 4 CSS Animations and Transitions
- 5 JavaScript Fundamentals
- 6 JavaScript Events, DOM & Debugging

Keep Practising. Keep Building.

For more study material, visit

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